

43767 to 43783—Continued.**43769. BIGNONIA UNGUIS-CATI L. Bignoniaceæ.**

A woody climber, with compound evergreen leaves and trumpet-shaped orange-yellow flowers about 2 inches long. This plant, which is a native of Argentina, will stand a little frost if grown in the open in the southern United States and is conspicuous and interesting because of the beauty and profusion of its flowers. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, vol. 1, p. 502.*)

43770. CAESALPINIA GILLIESII (Hook.) Wall. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

A shrub or small tree, native of Argentina, with leaves composed of 6 to 10 pairs of leaflets. The yellow flowers, with red stamens, are in large terminal panicles, and the fruit is a sickle-shaped pod. This plant is of value as an ornamental. (Adapted from *Löfgren, Notas sobre as Plantas Exoticas Sao Paulo, p. 39.*)

43771. CANAVALI ENSIFORME (L.) DC. Fabaceæ. Jack bean.

Var. *nanus*. This is a dwarf variety of the common jack bean and is apparently an unpublished garden variety, cultivated at Cairo, Egypt.

43772. CARISSA GRANDIFLORA (E. Mey.) DC. Apocynaceæ. Carissa.

A handsome shrub, originally from South Africa, now cultivated in southern Florida and southern California as an ornamental and for its scarlet edible fruits. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 2114.*)

See also S. P. I. No. 41504 for further description.

43773. CASSIA BONARIENSIS Colla. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

An ornamental shrub with handsome compound leaves composed of four pairs of leaflets and racemes of bright-yellow flowers.

43774. DATURA METEL L. Solanaceæ.

An herbaceous plant, found in the western Himalayas and the mountains of West Dekkan Peninsula, and probably introduced into India. The leaves are heart shaped, almost entire, and pubescent, and the flowers are white. This plant is said to possess the same medicinal properties as the other species of this genus. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 3, pp. 39, 40.*)

43775. HAEMATOKYLUM CAMPECHIANUM L. Cæsalpiniaceæ. Logwood.

A tree, up to 40 feet in height, found in the Tropics from southern Mexico to Venezuela. It yields the Campeche wood or logwood of commerce, from which are made dyes and inks and also the chemical reagent hæmatoxylin. (Adapted from *Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 248.*)

43776. INDIGOFERA DOSUA Buch.-Ham. Fabaceæ.

A shrub, found in the central and eastern Himalayas at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 feet. The flowers are said to be eaten as a pot herb in Kangra, India. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, vol. 2, p. 385.*)

See also S. P. I. No. 39119 for further description.

**43777. MORINGA OLEIFERA Lam. Moringaceæ. Horse-radish tree.
(*M. pterygosperma* Gaertn.)**

A small tree, cultivated as an ornamental in Cuba, usually about 15 to 20 feet in height, erect, with compound leaves nearly a foot long. The